f the past. It is the great Christian those benign influ more is, fall by the the possess, and extends from the gorpalace of the prince to the lowly be of the laborer. The marines at sea on the Sab-bath morning taodes lie writes blow less rough lys and the prisoner in his cell thinks the sun salines in more brightly through the trou bars of this glessless window. The man bowed down by the labor of the week stands erect and looks to the Hercen. The Africans forgets his bend-age, and thinks only of the gaudy drass for the day one the brilliancy of the brass or aments with which he contemplates adorning his sable person; even the boasts of furden—the hard-worked, vibreless horse—seems to say, this is the Sabbat —t us is the advent of a resting day. —Picayuse.

Coujugal Harmony .- A mun in Germany adertised that he had an organ that would play any tune out of an enumerated set at the command of any one of the audience this made est soise at the time, and pungled all the conjurars and philosophers of the place. The orwill the company were invited to examine the then ask for a tune, which was immediately played, and if any one desired it to atop it was mannetly silent! This went on for a long time, and the ingenious inventor was making a rapid fortune, and the secret would have been buried with him, had he not behaved most inharmonlously towards his loving wife one day, just be fore the performance was about to commer The room was crowded, as usual, and a tun was called for, but not a note was heard; the ov ner became uneasy, and said, in a soothing couring tone, 'do Islay, my coot organs?' still not a sound was heard; he got out of patience and threatened to smash the instrument to pie ces, when a hearse female voice was heard to growl out-'Ay, do, you tyvel, proak de organs as you proke my head dis morning.' This wa too much for the cholerick German: he took chair, and gave the instament such a whack that it drove it through a paper partition in the wall, carrying with it another organ, which had been placed close at the back of the sham one. at which sat the obstinate grinder- his wife.

WALTZING.

Our neighbor of the New York Express oc canionally publishes some racy letters written in the genuine Yankee style of the real Jack Dow ning, and signed by 'Jonathan Stick.' Jona than attends a party in N. York, and is much scandalized at the dashionable mode of waltzing, as will be seen by the following extract from his

Just then the music begun agin, and one of them tall hairy-lipped tellers got up with a purty little gal that did nt look more than eighteen years old, and he put his tight gloves on a little tighter, and then if he did at begin to hug her right there after all on us—he put one arm a round her little weist jist above the bump on he back, and then he took one of her hands in his-en, and then she looked up into his eyes and he looked down into here as loving as too pussy cats, and then begun to make chooses on the which: I never felt my blood bile so in all my differ it raly did'nt seem decent, and if she ha been a relation of mine. I would have knocked that indicent varnint into a cocked but in less than no time. I'd made him glad to eathimself up hair and all neaty as it looked to have got out of my way. Oh but I was wrathy with the most for a minit; and then says I to myself, I don't knowns the chap's to blame, arter all, its the gals own fault, it's be likes to be hugged and whirled round so afore the folks the fe ler-must be an all fired fool not to like it as much ushe dres; but, thinks I, if the gal means to git married her bread will be dough agin, arter this, for no decent honest man would

New England, with its hard soil and cold long winters the glory of all lands." tawns and villages the decent sancturries, not for its exercise by them, or its delegafor show but for use, crowning the fill tops, or peering out from the valleys the means of educa-tion accessible to every family—the universal diffusion of knowledge-the order and thrift, the general activity and enterprise, the unparalleled equality in the distribution of property, the general happiness re-ulting from the diffusion of education and of pure religious doctrine -the safety in which more than half the population sleep nightly with unbolted doors-the calm ho ly Sabbaths, when mute nature in the general lence becomes vocal with prais, when the whisper of the breeze seems more distinct, the distant waterfall touder and more musical, the carol of the morning hirds clearer and sweeterthis is New England; and where will you find the like, save where you find the operation of New England principles and New England influence? This is the work of our fathers and an ciert lawgivers. They came hith r not with new theories of Gevernment from the Libratorsies of political alchymists, nor to try wild experiments upon human nature, but only to found a new empire for God, for wath, for virtue, for freedom, guarded and bounded by justice.

Severe gale at the Eastward - Disaster among The Shipping-Melancholy less of Life. From the Boston Traveller.

THE STORM .- The uncommon'y pleasant and delightful season, which, for the past three months has smiled upon us with its leveliness, has been broken by one of the severest storms which we have experienced for years. The heavens began to be slouded at sunset on Satur day, and during the night the snow began to fall thick and fast. Soon after sucrise the wind began to rise and the snow continued falling thick ly. Before noon it had increased to a galehe waves commenced their furious contest with the shore, and the afternoon tide, driven in by the strong easterly wind, rose to an estenishing height. It was extremely difficult for pedestricountry, and to pass in carriages was next to impossible. Hats and umbrelles flew before it, imes beyond the recovery of the owners, and the leaves were torn from the trees, and whirled through the air lake feathers. It con-

need to rage with manasted violence through under night, mining in the afternoon, and en-ight character again to a blinding work. wind. The gale was felt he most compact blocks stral parts of the town,

Three houses were blown to Cheken, many fences prostrated and trees upracted. At East Boston, the Railroad depet and car house was unroofed; a chimney of the new brick school house was prostrated, a blacksmith's shop was destroyed, and other similar damage done to buildings in exposed situations. At Charlestown, the gubbs ends of the new brick school house, was the gubbs ends of the new brick school house, was the gubbs and some street ware blown down.

But the most and disesters occurred on the rater; and we fear many days will clapse be fore the tale suffering of property lost, and lives destroyed will be complete. In our own harbour, many vessels dragged their auchors, part-ed cables, or broke away from their fistenings, and received serious damage. One schoone and two sloops filled and sunk.

## Message

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: case have painfully afflicted otherwise strongly opposed to altintermeddling flourishing portions of our country; and with the internal affairs of our neighvisionary speculations, I cannot inson of the benifits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to sure. Nothing can compensate a people for the dependance upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness ofev ery one so much depende, is to be look. ed for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, met, and forbears ing policy adopted by the first administration of the Federal Government, and by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the coun try in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should posess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, Been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. marry a gal arter ha'd seen her tousled about a- fore fifty people, by such a shote as that chap in. Great Britain, out of which this unusual Great Britain, out of which this unusual The Puritans-New England. - their labors great of suchority arose, nothing has oc nited States. curred to require its exertion; and as it I regret to state the appearance of a different the safe keaping of the public moneys is about to return to the Legislature, I spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Can- aggravated by the suspension of species The thousand trust that no future necessity may call tion to-enother department of the Gov-

For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute. is now before the British Government for its consideration A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negociation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass have failed in such an attempt would have been without putting the question forever at glorious. Their glory is that they succeeded .- rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britanic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is goverened by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied; and but partially known, is, to be added in our country the embarressment necesearly arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negociating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Governu ment might rightfully claim to have her tion, made compensation for an American vessel take feathers. It conconcerning her rights of jurisdiction or
isoated violence through
territory. I have thought it mecessary
Holland. to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion alteration in our relations with Turkey. On of our conferminous dominion, of which newly appointed Minister Resident has reached the division still remains to be adjus city from 11 to 12 o'clock ted. I refer to the line from the enbly the like has not trance of Lake Superior to the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods illustrious father stipulations for the settlement of which

be settled, and the time designated, he in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation fore the territorial government of which offered, and also chearfully consented to a new fore the territorial government, of which it is one of the boundaries, tokes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon il a cordial co-operation of the British government to effect that ob-

disturb n es like tho e which are v atitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacle to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the provinces themselves tranduility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general I regret that I cannot, on this occea- effort in behalf of popular rights, and serious embarrasments tet derange the bors. The people of the United States trade of many of our cities. But, not- feel, as it is hoped they always will, e withstanding these adverse circumstan- warm solicitude for the success of all ces, that general prosperity which has who are sincerely endeavoring to imbeen heretofore so bountifully bestowed prove the political condition of man-upon us by the Author of all good, still kind. This generous feeling they chercontrages to call for our warmest grat- ish towards the most distant nations; itude. Especially have we reason to and it was natural, therefore, that it rejoice in the exhuberant harvests should beawskened with more than com which have lavishly recompensed well mon warmth in behalf of their immedia directed industry, and given to it that are neighbors. But it does not belong sure reward which is vainly sought in to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings deed view, without peculiar satisfaction in acts which violate their duty as citthe evidences afforded by the past sea. Izens, endanger the peace of the country, and tend to bring upon it the stein of a violeted faith towards foreign nahis honorable pursuit. No means of tions. If; zealoue to confer benefits on individual comfort is more certain, and others, they appear for a moment, to no source of national prosperity is so lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed, to and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquility some extent, by personal observation, I is, gradually advancing in prosperity under the am satisfied that no one can now hope General Pacz. With Feunger, a liberal comto engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Maj esty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and o abstain from all attempts to injure the ine, it is satisfictorily to reflect, that by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws (iovernment, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the U-

adas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions; which have been so fre-quently expressed there, and the disregard of our ights which have been manifested on some oc asions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunate y have not entertained the same feeling, and rive probably mevented excesses that must have men fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when al the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been ande the subjects of complaint and remon trance by the two Governments respectively shall be fully examined, and the proper waterfer ion given were it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Rus-sia, and Sweden. The internal state of Spain us sensibly improved, and a well - grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal. I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treatisk of commerce nego tiated with the kings of Sardinis and of the Neth erlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. The with Sardinia is the first treats of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, an swer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the development of the res arces o his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dis and removes frem our future commercial intercoerse, all apprelignsion of embarrasement. The king of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfacwishes consulted, previously to the con captured in 1800, by a French privateer, and elusion of conventional arrangements carried into Guracoa, where the proceeds were

> The death of the late Sultan has produced no from the present Ruler, that the obligation of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled hy himself in the same spirit that actuated his

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no any sudden conjuncture of public affairs of the claims of the condition to which we are always ers appointed under that article by the convention formed for that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not preceded and which may occur when it two Governments having differed in sented by the President of Mexico for the appropriate opinions, made separate reports, ac- bary of the Congress, from a belia that the king of the congress should be that its finances should be

convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our chizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less of erous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two coun tries. The new convention has, he informs os, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions has been given to the Commisstoner of the United States, under our Convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint com-mission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of Octo- republican principles, while these have Arms. For Roderick Dorsey 141 ber. It is presumed to b . now in the perform-

ance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and dissubsided into a rational conviction in the case of two vessels of the United States. With Central'America too vention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States This was not ratified before the departure of our late Chargde' Affairs from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mis sion there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which ormerly composed the Republic of Columbia for adjusting the claims against that Govern ment, has, by a very unexpected construction no provision wa made for those claims of citi-zens of the United States which arose from captures by Columbian privateers, and were judged against the claimants in the judicial tri-States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these-New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador - a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is hithfully carried into execution. mercial convention has lately been concluded. which will be transmitted to the Sepate at an early day.

With the great American empire of Brazil our relations continue unhanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other governments of South Ameri ca-the Argentine Republic, and the Republies of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Perupeace of that country which has affor. Bolivian Confederation may occasion ded them an a ylum. On a review of some temporary inconvenience to our the occurrences on both sides of the citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new governments which in almost every complaint against our have arreen out of that confederation to country, the offence may be traced to observe its treaty stipulations, will no em grants from the Provinces who doubt be soon understood, and it is pre- wards this subject, both the Executive and the have sought refore here. In the few sumed that no indisposition will exist to Legislature have evidence of the strict responinstances in which they were assisted fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the government during the present year have, I and well known wishes of their own am happy to say, been very successful The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to naymen's by several of the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to public officers for notes received in paynent of public dues, have been surnounted to a very gratifying extent The large current expenditures have been purctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been acrupulously mainained.

The nineteen millions of Treasure notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof. with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redremed as to leave lesthen the original ten millions outstanding at any time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls abort of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year and the whole would have been already extinguished ler of the soil, contrasted with that of could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. I those due from them during the next with foreign countries-The speedy year shall be punctually made, and if settlement of the Northeastern Boun-Gongress shall keep the appropriations dary question-The late disturbances within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without -The financial operations of the Govimposing on the people any additional ernment-The protection of public cred burden, either of loans or increased tax

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is fice Department-The power assumed a duty, second only in importance to by Territorial Legislatures-The Indepreservation of our national character. and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent; is an avil for king them depositaries of the Public which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States ere apparently approaching to this condition admonishes us of our own duties, n a manner too impressive to be dis-Constantinople, and I have received assurances regarded. One, not the least important is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs last week copied from the Statesman, -a condition to which we are always relative to the prices of produce. Flour expreed, and which may occur when it was quoted at \$8,00 instead of \$6,00 is least expected. To this end, it is in for the month of December, at New Shovater, John William'

considerably, we understand from broken glass, and the vane on the Rev. Mr. Mon's church, being runty, or from some other cause refusing to turn, was bent nearly double.

Three houses were blown in Cheken, many factors of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should tion of an enormous national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other netions, have demonstrated the unavoi dable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Gov ernment has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its suppoved necessities by new loans, The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be changing the mode of electing officers, successful, must be made at the three- from vice vocs to secret ballor. They successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, welfare: and it is, at the same time, the follows: hest preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate The House next voted for Sergeant-at been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious prefext it may have been introduced or for ered,

Those corsiderations cannot be lost upon a people who have been instrentive elected. to the effect of their pulsey upon the institutions they have created for them- President informing him of the organselves; but at the present moment there ization of both Houses, to which he fore is augmented by the necessity replied he would send in a message on which a decreasing revenue must im- Tuesday at 12 o'clink pose. The check lately given to imvisions of the constitution it is only in consequence of appropr tons made by law that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though a component part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of ts extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may e reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind tosibility to which they will be held, and while am conscious of my own anxios efforts to per-form, with fidelity, this pertion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you-

Concluded next week

## THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO. FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1840 THE MESSAGE.

By yesterday's mail we received the President's Message, which we give in part this week, and the conclusion in our next. It to a document seldom to be surpassed for sound reasoning, and sasiness of comprehension. Although it differs with our opinions on one o two subjects, yet on the more important questione-that of the establishment of the Independent Treasury, and the regulation of the Currency, it can not fail to merit the highest admiration of every friend to the national prosperi-

The various points on which the Message treats, are The general prosperity and happiness attendant on the of the visionary speculator- Our relations and contentions, between the frontier settlements and the British Provinces it-The Florida war-The condition of the Army and Navy-The Post of pendent Treasury-The condition of the State Banks, and the risk and loss they subject the Government to, in ma-Money-The unconstitutionality of a National Bank -- The Commerce and currency of the country, and the indebt edness of the States to Foreign Na-

The communication of 'Lover &c.' came to late for this week's paper.

An error occurred in the stable we

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The two Houses went into an elecion on the 24th ult for several Assoiate Judges, Isaac N Ruberts, was lected for the County of Forceraway, William Potter, for the county of Tours pull, Robert George, and George Reyrolds, for the county of Carroll.

CONGRESS .- We have no news from Congress later than the 24th, ult On Saturday the Whigs attempted to delay the organization of the House, by were defeated the vote standing 142 to severe economy is necessary. This is 87. The House then proceeded to an the surest provision for the national election for Clerk, which resulted as

For Hugh A. Garland . Matthew St. C Clark 105 · Richard C Mason · Dr. Was Jones

On Monday, Joseph Follashen was chosen Doorkeeper; John W. Hunter, Assistant do, and Wm, J Mc, Cormick Postmaster of the House. No Printer

A joint committee waited upon the

portations of articles subject to duties, ( In another column will be found an the derangements in the operations of article headed "extensive fraude," which internal trade, and, especially, the ro- we copy from the Philadelphia Ledger, duction gradually taking place in our a neutral paper, which contains more tariff of duties, all tend materially to sound sense, and advocates more honlessen our receipts; indeed it is proba- est principles, than one half of the whig ble that the diminution resulting from presses in the United States. If those the last cause alone will not full short of presses, instead of backing the Banks five millions of dollars in the year 1842, and their banditti in committing robberas the final reduction of all duties to les on community, would advocate such twenty per cen. then takes effect. The measures as this neutral paper, and enwhole revenue then accruing from the deavor to expose villining, there then customs and from the sales of public might be some confidence placed in lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be the party they uphold, and they themsanted to defray the necessary expen- selves become useful in diffusing truth es of the Government under the most and knowledge to their readers. But prodent administration of its affairs, when presses have become so prosti-Phese are circumstances that impose the tuted as to even exult in shielding ecessiv of rigid economy and require wholesale swindlers from the hunds of its prompt and constant exercise. With justice, so long will they be a curse to the Legislature rest the power and duty the country, and can be regarded in no of so adjusting the public expenditure other light than as so many Cancers as to promote this end. By the pro- preying upon the vitals of the body pul-

> . The Boundary Question .- The Com missioner appointed by the British Government, to make a survey of the disputed territory, has returned to England, and it is said his report does not coincide with the claims of this country to that territory. This is very reasonable to suppose, for John Bull is well known to have a desperate hankering after empire, and where he can not obtain a foot-hold by fair he will by foul means. But we are rather inclined to think Uncle Sam, unders; ands what is what, and in case of any encroachments, he will stand on his "reserved rights," and go to moulding bullets.

Raising the wind, extra .- The Philadelphia Ledger says a young man of genteel appearance, dressed in a blue frock cost, and wearing fashionable hair, has been soliciting donations for he Orphan's Assylum of that place. he takes any sum however small, and is stated to be an impostor, that institution having no such person in employ. Verily, this fellow deserves to be made President of the "Orphan's Institute."

A word to the wise .- Thomas Jefferson said : "Bankers receive a profit on What they owe, from those to whom they owe, and for a thing conaining within itself no intrinsic value

Cleared for Liverpool .- Levin the ashier of the Schuvlkill Bank of Phildelphia, and who forged notes on the Kentucky bank to the amount of eigheen hundred thousand dollars, has decamped to England. Rumor sa & he carried out despatches, from the 'Whig party to Webster and Swartwout, teling them to burry home and s(h) ave heir country.

Parson Miller .- The Battimore Sun ays this old humbig is holding forth us favorite doctrine that the world will come to an end in 1843, and that ne has convinced a number of old 'gran nes' of Boston that their time is fast rawing to a close. There is an old Granny' in Ohio whose time we augur will draw to a close in 1840.

## DOVER LYCEUM.

The exercises of the Lyceum will be esumed on Saturday, evening at the School house. A Lecture may be expected, from Dr. STEESE; after which the discussion of the question, "Do females exert a greater influence in com munity, than maten,' will be discussed.

The ladies are respectfully invited to attend; and the members are reminded that punctuality in attendance is a duty. E. WELTY, Sec'y

A List of letters remaining at Shanes ville, O; quarter ending 31st December, 1839.

Samuel Baker, Martin Beaghtel, George Banks, Clemens Correl, Sira Dealy, Daniel Davidson, John Engle, Mrs. Hatchet M, B. Hedge, John Hall, William Jervis, Adam Kieffaver. Joseph Krawl, John Lower 2, Barberry Mishler. Gabriel Neff. Elisha Pocock, David Rasber, Nuah

-B. REAM. P. M.